THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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LONDON.

PROCEEDINGS *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS,
MONDAY *May* 6, 1776.

COLONEL BARRE aroſe, and holding a paper in his hand, which he informed the Houſe he had cut out of the London Gazette, and which, he obſerved, was the only account, or reaſon aſſigned, for the Britiſh troops quitting Boſton; and followed this ſhort exordium, with moving, "That copies of the laſt deſpatches received from the firſt of March laſt, from General Howe, and Vice-Admiral Shuldham, be laid before the Houſe, before they proceeded to grant any farther ſupplies for carrying on the ſaid war." The Colonel obſerved, that the only paper publiſhed by authority was become a diſgrace to the nation; that the moſt ſhameful efforts had been made to miſlead the people without doors; but, what was infinitely of worſe conſequence to the nation at large, that Houſe had been groſſly miſled in every ſingle communication which had come from his Majeſty's ſervants, or, which amounted to nearly the ſame thing, every degree and ſpecies of information had been refuſed.

Lord NORTH aſſerted, that the troops were not compelled to abandon Boſton. He confirmed the contents of the London Gazette; ſaid that as the Britiſh troops met not with the leaſt interruption from the rebels, neither did the General come into any compromiſe whatever. He ſaid, the ſtores, ammunition, &c. were not abandoned; that the army ſuffered no loſs, either immediately before, or on its embarkation; that the troops embarked with all poſſible coolneſs and regularity, and even, as he emphatically expreſſed it, "perfectly at their eaſe."

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH ſpoke warmly in defence of the motion. He obſerved, that the nation had been inſidiouſly led into a war; when once embarked, it was too late to recede; and, from the very firſt day the ſword was drawn, his Majeſty's Miniſters have refuſed to impart a ſingle tittle relative to the conduct of this war; and the Miniſter came down, day after day, to this Houſe, and expects an implicit obedience and aſſent to whatever demand he pleaſes to make, without any other pretenſions to their favour or confidence, but what he can build on the information; that under his adminiſtration the whole Britiſh empire has near loſt all the colonies, at the national expence of twenty millions of money, preciſely in eleven months from day to day, that is, from the date of the defeat at Lexington to the celebrated embarkation, which was the ſubject of the preſent debate.

Mr. BING ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He ſaid the public ought to be informed what was doing in America, and to what purpoſes the money was to be applied, which they were granting out of their own pockets.

Sir GEORGE YOUNGE arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration in very pointed terms. He ſaid it was impoſſible but the conſequences of the preſent war muſt be the deſtruction of the nation. In any hands the event would be doubtful; but in ſuch hands the ruin and diſgrace of the nation, and the loſs of America, were inevitable.

Mr. HARTLY ſpoke very full on the ſubject. He contended, notwithſtanding the bold and unqualified aſſertions of the noble Lord at the head of the treaſury, that General Howe was DRIVEN from Boſton, and that nothing but the dread of having his whole army cut to pieces, or made priſoners, induced him to make ſo precipitate and unexpected a retreat.

Mr. BURKE obſerved, that the noble Lord had diſclaimed any intention of giving falſe colours to the account which appeared in the London Gazette, but there was room left for a poſſibility of miſrepreſentation; for though the Boſton extraordinaries for eight thouſand men, in the courſe of twelve months, has amounted to one million and a half, or nearly two hundred pounds a man, for ſalt beef and ſour-crout, he would be bold to affirm, and called on the noble Lord to contradict him, that the troops could not have remained in that town ten days longer, if the heavens had not rained down manna and quails; and, in a ſimilar expectation, he preſumed, the troops were embarked for Halifax, a land flowing with milk and honey.

Mr. ELLIS and Mr. LITTLETON ſpoke againſt the motion. They inſiſted that the communication would be exceedingly improper in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

General CONWAY was bold, animated, and perſuaſive. He ſaid the Britiſh Councils had fallen into contempt, and the honour of the nation was deeply wounded. He condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration without reſerve, and ſaid the army, which was deſtined for the conqueſt of America now lay inactive and ſtuffed into tranſports, waiting at Spithead; that ſome of them were in Germany, ſome of them at Spithead, and none of them where they ſhould long ſince have been; that he always thought the meaſure of coercing America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, an unjuſt one; he always looked upon it to be impracticable; but was certain it was to the laſt degree cruel, oppreſſive, and deſtructive; deſtructive in either event, of the commercial importance and deareſt intereſts of this country, in caſe it ſhould miſcarry; deſtructive of what was ſtill, if poſſible, more valuable, its liberties, if it ſhould ſucceed.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE ſaid, by what little of the correſpondence he had ſeen, he never underſtood that General Howe intended to begin his operations in Boſton. His opinion was well known, it was the opinion of the majority of the Houſe; as long therefore as the Houſe thought it proper to continue the war, or ſupport it, he thought it would be right to perſue it, and no longer. Whatever his own ſentiments were, if the Houſe ſhould change theirs, he was ready to acquieſce. When he came into office, the nation was already engaged in it, ſo that, on either hand, he remained perfectly contented.

Colonel BARRE again ſpoke to his motion. He was, if poſſible, ſtronger in his expreſſions than before. He obſerved, that the embarkations were all made too late laſt year; that convoys were neglected; that the proviſions, ammunition, and ſtores, by that means, had fallen into the hands of the provincials. That the naval force was inadequate to the ſervice, and that, unequal as it was to the ſervice, it was ſtill worſe provided, and more improperly directed. He ſhould be glad to know to whom thoſe delays, miſmanagements, if not malverſations in office, were to be imputed. He then took a view of the conduct of Adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the preſent year; and deſired to know, how it came to paſs, that *now*, on the ſixth of M[illegible] greateſt part of the army ſhould be lying at Spithead, or what was the reaſon that ſome of the Heſſians, who ought to have been at the place of their deſtination in America, have not yet left Germany.

Mr. HOPKINS ſpoke againſt the motion; ſaid ſecrecy ſhould be obſerved, otherwiſe all our plans would ſhortly come to the knowledge of our enemies.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided: Ayes, 54, Noes, 171.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 18.

YESTERDAY arrived the continental brig Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle, from a cruiſe, in which he took ſix veſſels, viz. Ship Molly, Brigden Goodridge (late belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hudſon of Maryland) brig Peggy, Cook, both prizes of Lord Dunmore's, bound from Virginia to Bermuda; brig Elizabeth, Capt. Johnſon, a prize taken from the Engliſh, from Cape Fear (North Carolina) for Bermuda; the brig Lawrence, Capt. Layburn, from Barbados for Newfoundland, and two other brigs in ballaſt from Virginia, with Tories for Bermuda: The two latter, being ſhort of water and proviſions, he let go.

By an expreſs from South Carolina, we learn, that our people had entered the Cherokee country, had deſtroyed three of their towns, with their corn, &c. that in one of them they had killed 60 Indians, and taken 30 priſoners; and that in another engagement they had ſurrounded and taken another party of between 30 and 40 men; that the Creeks, who had firſt taken up the hatchet, had, on the Cherokees breaking out, laid down their arms, and when the Cherokees met with ſome loſs, they ſent to the Creeks for aſſiſtance, who returned for anſwer, that they (the Cherokees) had taken the thorn out of their foot, and they might take care of it.

Extract of a letter from BOURDEAUX (France) *June* 30.

"The King of France is actually fitting out a large fleet. Orders arrived here but three days ago, that all poſſeſſors of canvas ſhould immediately make a return of what they have, and not diſpoſe of any till his Majeſty is ſerved. There is alſo arms, clothing, &c. preparing for 40,000 men. I ſaw new arms putting up for the troops in Hiſpaniola.---Whether they mean to attack Portugal, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, I

not certain; but wherever they turn their arms Spain is to act in concert with them, and is preparing for that purpoſe."

The following PAPERS are publiſhed by order of CONGRESS.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to the* PRESIDENT *of the* CONGRESS, *dated* NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 18, 1776.

I HAVE the honour to encloſe you, for the peruſal and conſideration of Congreſs, ſundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, I received yeſterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer Congreſs."

" SIR, *Auguſt* 17, 1776.

" Being deeply intereſted in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myſelf may be rendered conducive to the reſtoration of a deſirable peace. And in this view I requeſt your Excellency's permiſſion to land at New York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the ſame before the General Congreſs.

" In the courſe of a converſation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is veſted with, as well as his diſpoſition for eſtabliſhing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether miſunderſtood by the colonies.

" For in conſequence of a ſketch of ſome propoſitions being offered for his conſideration, he very frankly aſſured me he was willing to confer upon thoſe grounds with any Gentlemen of the greateſt influence in his country.

" As I am at liberty to declare his ſentiments, I have the honour to encloſe for your Excellency's information a copy of my correſpondence with his Lordſhip, and of the propoſitions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my preſent requeſt.

" Attending in the boat to be indulged with your anſwer, I have the honour to be, your Excellency's moſt humble ſervant,

DRUMMOND."

General Waſhington, &c. &c. &c.

" MY LORD, NEW YORK, *Aug.* 17. 1776.

" I have your Lordſhip's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on ſubjects of the greateſt moment, and deſerving the moſt deliberate conſideration.

" I can allow much for your Lordſhip's well meant zeal on ſuch an occaſion, but fear it has tranſported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of ſtrict honour. How your Lordſhip can reconcile your paſt or preſent conduct, with your engagement, ſo as to ſatisfy your mind, I muſt ſubmit to your own feelings, but I find myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of objecting to the mode of negotiating propoſed, while your Lordſhip's line of conduct appears ſo exceptionable.

" I ſhall, by expreſs, forward to Congreſs your Lordſhip's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The reſult will be communicated as ſoon as poſſible. I am ſorry to have detained your Lordſhip ſo long, but the unavoidable neceſſity muſt be my apology. I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON."

Lord Drummond.

" MY LORD, *Sloop* POLLY, *Aug.* 12, 1776.

" I take the liberty of ſending encloſed the ſketch of propoſitions referred to in my late converſation with your Lordſhip, which propoſitions, I have underſtood, the colonies were diſpoſed, not many months ago, to make the baſis of a reconciliation with Great Britain. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DRUMMOND."

To Lord Howe.

SKETCH *of* PROPOSITIONS *communicated to Lord* HOWE, *on the 12th of Auguſt*, 1776.

1. " That it ſhall be aſcertained, as far as can be determined by calculatian, what ſupply towards the general exigency of the State each ſeparate colony can furniſh, conſiſtent with its ability.

2. " When ſuch ſupply is thus aſcertained, that each colony ſhall, by acts of its own Aſſembly, impoſe ſuch taxes as they ſhall find expedient for the raiſing of the ſaid ſupply.

3. " In conſideration of the fluctuating ſtate of all young countries, that ſuch taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthenſome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the State, ſuch articles ſhall be choſen, as the objects of impoſition, as they ſhall deem the moſt likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the ſaid colonies.

4. " That theſe taxes, ſo impoſed, ſhall, as in the cuſtoms, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of theſe taxes, ſhall be made by the reſpective Aſſemblies to the Crown of Great Britain.

5. " As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by eſtabliſhing a ſecurity againſt the apprehended invaſion of property by Parliament, a formal relinquiſhment ſhall be made, on the part of Great Britain, of all future claim of taxation over theſe her colonies.

6. " To remove all future ſuſpicions from the minds of the coloniſts, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be impoſed for the further purpoſes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties impoſed on articles of trade by the Britiſh legiſlature, ſhall be made towards defraying the expenſes of collection, and the ſurpluſſes in each colony to be paid into their ſeparate treaſuries, and be ſubject to the diſpoſal of the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly.

DRUMMOND."

" EAGLE, *off* STATEN ISLAND, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

" MY LORD,

" I have received the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 12th, encloſing a ſketch of ſome propoſitions mentioned in your late converſation, which I return herewith.

" As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool diſcuſſion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I ſhall, with great ſatisfaction, embrace the firſt opportunity that may be offered upon thoſe grounds, to promote ſo deſirable an event. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant, HOWE."

Right Hon. the Lord Drummond.

The following is the puport of the meſſage ſent from Lord Howe to Congreſs, by General Sullivan.

" That though he could not at preſent treat with Congreſs as ſuch, yet he was very deſirous of having a conference with ſome of the members, whom he would conſider for the preſent only as private Gentlemen, and meet them himſelf as ſuch, at ſuch place as they ſhould appoint.

" That he, in conjunction with General Howe, had full powers to compromiſe the diſpute between Great Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of independency took place.

" That he wiſhed a compact might be ſettled at this time, when no deciſive blow was ſtruck, and neither party could ſay that they were compelled to enter into ſuch agreement.

" That in caſe Congreſs were diſpoſed to treat, many things, which they had not yet aſked, might and ought to be granted them; and that, if, upon the conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of Congreſs muſt be afterwards acknowledged, otherwiſe the compact could not be complete.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

In CONGRESS, *September* 5, 1776.

Reſolved, that General Sullivan be requeſted to inform Lord Howe, that this Congreſs, being the repreſentatives of the Free and Independent States of America, cannot, with propriety, ſend any of its members to confer with his Lordſhip in their private characters, but that, ever deſirous of eſtabliſhing peace on reaſonable terms, they will ſend a Committee of their Body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by Congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame.

Reſolved, that to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the committee.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1776.

Reſolved, that the committee to be ſent " to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by Congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame," conſiſt of three.

The members choſen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The committee, who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe, having returned to Congreſs, made their report in the following words:

" In obedience to the order of Congreſs, we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wedneſday laſt, upon Staten Iſland, oppoſite to Amboy, where his Lordſhip received and entertained us with the utmoſt politeneſs.

" His Lordſhip opened the converſation by acquainting us, that though

he could not treat with us as a Committee of Congreſs, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and conſult with any private Gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of reſtoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that ſubject, if we thought ourſelves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We obſerved to his Lordſhip, that as our buſineſs was to hear, he might conſider us in what light he pleaſed, and communicate to us any propoſitions he might be authoriſed to make for the purpoſe mentioned; but that we could conſider ourſelves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of Congreſs. His Lordſhip then entered into a diſcourſe of conſiderable length, which contained no explicit propoſition of peace except one, viz. That the colonies ſhould return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great Britain. The reſt conſiſted principally of aſſurances that there was an exceeding good diſpoſition in the King and his Miniſters to make that government eaſy to us; with intimations that in caſe of our ſubmiſſion they would cauſe the offenſive acts of Parliament to be reviſed, and the inſtructions to Governors to be reconſidered, that ſo if any juſt cauſes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in Government were perceived to have crept into the inſtructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

"We gave it as our opinion to his Lordſhip, that a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and anſwered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had ſhown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the laſt act of Parliament which denounced war againſt us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independence. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now conſidered themſelves as Independent States, and were ſettling or had ſettled their governments accordingly; ſo that it was not in the power of Congreſs to agree for them that they ſhould return to their former dependent ſtate. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingneſs to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his Lordſhip had at preſent no power to treat with them as Independent States, he might, if there was the ſame good diſpoſition in Britain, much ſooner obtain freſh powers from thence for that purpoſe than powers could be obtained by Congreſs from the ſeveral colonies, to conſent to a ſubmiſſion. His Lordſhip then, ſaying that he was ſorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his Lordſhip's commiſſion contained any other authority of importance, than what is expreſſed in the act of Parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with ſuch exceptions as the commiſſioners ſhall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the King's peace upon ſubmiſſion. For as to the power of inquiring into the ſtate of America, which his Lordſhip mentioned to us, and of conferring and conſulting with any perſons the commiſſioners might think proper, and repreſenting the reſult of ſuch converſations to the Miniſtry, who (provided the colonies would ſubject themſelves) might after all, or might not, at their pleaſure, make any alterations in the former inſtructions to Governors, or propoſe in Parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of ſuch a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had ſhe ſtill continued in her ſtate of dependence."

Extract of a letter from HARLEM, *near* NEW YORK, *Sept.* 13, 1776.

"A ſoldier of our army, who was taken priſoner, and deſerted from the enemy laſt night, informs, that he heard an officer ſay, that there had been 1300 men buried on both ſides; alſo, that every morning when they counted the priſoners over, he heard them ſay, there were 600 of them. Should this be true they muſt have had 1000 men killed.——He alſo ſays, that by threats and perſuaſions near 200 of our men had enliſted, and were to be ſent to Halifax. How true this is I cannot ſay."

Extract of a letter from HARLEM, 7 *miles from* NEW YORK, *Sept.* 16.

"Yeſterday was an unlucky day for us.—The enemy landed about ten o'clock at Turtle Bay, below Hell Gate, under cover of many ſhips of war. The brigade under General Parſons were ſoon obliged to retire from the water ſide and give ground for the enemy to land. General Mifflin immediately marched from Mount Waſhington with 1000 men to the ground near and below this place, where he made a ſtand, threw up ſome works, rallied our retreating troops, and in an hour after, had the principal part of our army (who were ſtationed below us) drawn up in good order on the heights. Generals Putnam and Scott were in New York, but made their way through the enemy's line, with all their men and the guards of the city. Colonel Knox is miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be taken, as he was late in town looking for a boat to croſs the North River. Three days ſince, it was reſolved to quit the town; and we have been removing ever ſince. We have taken almoſt every thing out of the city, but left ſome cannon and ſtores. New York never was tenable, and the holding of it obliged us to divide our army into many weak parts, but now I think we are in a good way; we only want two or three days to refreſh our men and ſecure the heights."

By ſome accounts from Powles Hook, we learn, that early on Sunday morning laſt ſeveral of the enemies ſhips paſſed by New York, up the North River, which occaſioned a heavy firing from our batteries at that place, but with what effect we do not know.

September 21. By letters received yeſterday from New York, we are informed, that the enemy were encamped but two miles from head quarters—that they were landing all their heavy artillery from Long Iſland at Horn's Hook—and that an attack was ſhortly expected on our lines, which were very formidable.

From ſundry Gentlemen who arrived from New York yeſterday and the day before, we collect the following intelligence—that Gen. Waſhington laſt Monday having received intelligence that an advanced party of the enemy was approaching his lines at Harlem, he prepared to attack them with one party in front, whilſt another attack them in the rear to prevent their retreat, which was nearly effected, when the enemy after a ſmart engagement, ſecured their retreat under cover of their men of war in the Eaſt River. Colonel Knolton commanded one party, and Major Leitch the other, the former killed and the latter wounded. That the regulars had loſt thirty men killed. That we had taken three field-pieces and loſt only five men. We are alſo informed that on Sunday evening laſt our people had ſent three fire ſhips down upon the enemy's fleet, one of which had grappled with a man of war, but the man of war diſentangling herſelf, they burnt to the water's-edge without doing any damage.

A STATE of the account of the battles, loſſes, &c. that have happened between the ſubjects of the King of Britain and the people of the United States, ſince the 19*th of April*, 1775.

The King of Britain Dr.	*Cr.*
1. To the victory and route at Lexington.	1. By the dear-bought victory of Bunker's Hill.
2. To the loſs of Chamblee.	2. By the defeat before the walls of Quebec.
3. Ditto of St. John's.	3. By the defeat and captivity of General Thompſon at the Three Rivers.
4. Ditto of Montreal.	4. By a victory over the Princeſs Anne militita.
5. To the defeat of Gen. M'Donald.	5. By burning Norfolk.
6. To the diſgraceful captivity of General Preſcott, &c.	6. By burning Brent's houſe, and flight of Stafford militia.
7. To the victory at the G. Bridge, near Norfolk.	7. By the defeat near Flat Buſh, and evacuation of Long Iſland.
8. To the evacuation of Boſton.	8. By the evacuation of New York.
9. To the victory over land and ſea forces at Sullivan's Iſland.	
10. To repulſe, and diſgraceful retreat of Capt. Squire and his ſquadron of ſix tenders at Hampton, where one tender was taken, from which Lieutenant Wright ſwam to the fleet.	
11. To ſeveral routes in Norfolk.	
12. To L. Dunmore's retreat with all his fleet from Norfolk to Gwyn's Iſland.	
13. To his ſevere drubbing there, and precipitate flight from thence with the whole fleet (leaving their cables and anchors) except three tenders, which were taken by our troops, and his being obliged to burn at leaſt 30 of the fleet which attended them.	
14. To the defeat of a brigade under command of Brig. General Leſlie, near Harleim.	

By this account it appears that there is a conſiderable balance in favour of the United States.

Quere, Whether Lord Dunmore and his maſter ſhould have credit, or be charged as debtor for 1500 Negroes ſtolen, who were either killed in ſkirmiſhes, died of diſeaſes through cruel treatment and inhuman neglect, or were ſent to the Weſt Indies to be ſold (as is ſuppoſed) for his private emolument.

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 23.

BY a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, juſt come to town from the camp at Harlem, we have the following intelligence, viz. That on Sunday the 15th inſtant, the enemy landed their army near Turtle Bay, under cover of their ſhipping, from thence marched to the city of New York, which we had evacuated, after taking out almoſt all our ſtores, &c. General Putnam, who commanded there with a ſmall detachment of our army, retreated with little moleſtation or loſs, to the main body of our army.

By the above Gentleman we are favoured with the following extract of a letter from a General officer, who was preſent at the time of action, viz.

" On Monday morning the enemy appeared in ſeveral large bodies on the plain, about two miles and a half from our lines: About noon a firing began between a party of our rangers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Knolton, and an advanced party of the enemy, who were ſuppoſed to be about 300: Three companies of Col. Weedon's regiment of Virginians, under the command of Major Leitch, and Col. Knolton, with his rangers, compoſed of volunteers from different New England regiments, were ordered to try to get into the rear of the enemy, whilſt diſpoſitions were making as if to attack them in front, and thereby draw their attention that way; this took effect. On the appearance of our BRAVE TROOPS in front, the enemy immediately ran down the hill, took poſſeſſion of ſome fences and buſhes, and a ſmart firing began, but at too great a diſtance to do much execution on either ſide. The parties under Col. Knolton and Major Leitch began their attack too ſoon, as it was rather in flank than in rear. In a little time Major Leitch was brought off wounded, having received three balls through his ſide, and in a ſhort time after Col. Knolton got wounded, which proved mortal. Our men, however, perſevered and continued the engagement with the greateſt reſolution: Part of Col. Griffith's and Col. Richardſon's Maryland regiments, with ſome volunteers from the northern regiments, who were neareſt the place of action, advanced to ſupport our men.—— Theſe troops charged the enemy with great in repidity, and drove them from the wood into the plain, and were purſuing them from thence, having ſilenced their fire in a great meaſure, when it was thought prudent to order a retreat, fearing the enemy (as it was ſince found to be really the caſe) would ſend a large body to ſupport their party.——Major Leitch, it is hoped, will recover, but Col. Knolton's fall is much to be regretted as that of a brave and good officer. We had about 40 wounded; the number ſlain is not yet aſcertained, but is very inconſiderable.

" By a ſerjeant who deſerted from the enemy, and came in this morning, we were informed, that their party conſiſted of the 2d battalion of light infantry, a battalion of royal Highlanders, and three companies of Heſſian rifle-men, under the command of Brigadier General Leſlie. The deſerter reports, that their loſs in killed and wounded amounts to upwards of 140, about 40 of which we found dead on the field, and buried.

" On the whole, the enemy got completely defeated, which has given great ſpirit to our army, who are encamped on the heights of Harlem, where they are advantageouſly poſted, and in high ſpirits, waiting the attack of the enemy."

Extract of a letter from BOSTON, *Sept.* 8.

" Capt. Proctor is confined in the common gaol in Halifax, is treated moſt barbarouſly, and had been in irons ten weeks on board the Mercury man of war. They threaten to take away his life, but he deſpiſes their threats. All that he wants is to meet his enemies in the field. He has been in Halifax gaol about 5 weeks, together with Col. Allen, Mr. Lovell, and 28 others."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 26, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted for Articles purchaſed at the Sale of the late Mrs. *Tate*'s Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payments to Mr. *John Ferguſſon* of this City, that all Accounts may be cloſed. Ro: C. NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a dark bay HORSE, 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, appears to have been lately worked, branded on the off Shoulder and near Buttock I A, and on the near Shoulder the ſame, only that the A is inverted. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. (1) CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS.

To be SOLD *at the Subſcriber's Store in* TAPPAHANNOCK, *for ready Money only*,

A QUANTITY of *Weſt India* OLD RUM, Continent RUM, in Hogſheads, beſt BROWN SUGAR and COFFEE in Barrels, *French* CLARET in Caſes, SPERMACETI CANDLES, and many other Things.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

STRAYAD, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, near *Williamſburg*, a ſmall DARK BAY HORSE about 13 Hands and a Half high, no Brand that I remember, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, his right hind Hoof ſplit, has ſome Saddle Spots near his Withers, paces, trots, and gallops very well. Whoever delivers me the ſaid Horſe ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM COLE, Jun.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And in a few Days will be publiſhed,

THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year 1777.

ROBERT PLEASANTS & Co. want to purchaſe a Quantity of the beſt Upland *James* and *York* River TOBACCOES. (2)

WANTED, a Mulatto, or Negro BOY, who underſtands taking Care of Horſes. Any Perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of may hear of a ready Money Purchaſer by applying to the Printers.

NANSEMOND, *Sept.* 16, 1776.

THE Subſcriber is in Want of a Man who underſtands the FULLING BUSINESS in all its Branches. Such a Perſon, who comes well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

To be RENTED,

For the enſuing Year, and may be entered on at CHRISTMAS *next*,

A PLANTATION lying on *Scimino* Creek, in *James City* County, within about eight Miles of *Williamſburg*, containing about 500 Acres, with a valuable firm Marſh thereto adjoining, convenient to Fiſh and Oyſters, has a very good Dwelling-Houſe thereon, with two Rooms, two Cloſets, and a Paſſage below Stairs, and the ſame above, with Fire Places in each Room, other neceſſary Houſes, and Apple and Peach Orchards. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber in *King William*.

(4) JOHN WATKINS.

THE Subſcriber has for SALE, in *Hanover* Town, a Lot with convenient Buildings thereon, being quite new. For Terms inquire of Mr. *George Parke*.

(2‖) GABRIEL MADISON.

For SALE, *in* PETERSBURG, *on low Terms*,

A VERY neat Set of APOTHECARY's DRAWERS, in four Neſts, neatly painted and lettered, with Braſs Rings; 30 double Flint TINCTURE BOTTLES, with ground Stoppers, neatly lettered; 40 OINTMENT and SIRUP POTS, blue and white, with Lacker Covers, painted and lettered; Ditto PILL-POTS.

I will find any Gentleman whom the above may ſuit an Aſſortment of MEDICINES for Practice, with Iron, Marble, and Glaſs Mortars, Funnels, Searches, Gallipots, and Vials; alſo a quantity of Crucibles, ſix in a Neſt.

I have likewiſe for Sale, a SURVEYOR's COMPASS, CHAIN, PROTRACTOR, and POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN THOMSON.

Five Pounds Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruits raiſed for the *Georgia* Service, JOHN CHILDERS of *Halifax* County, WILLIAM COOPER of *Pittſylvania*, MATTHEW THOMPSON of *Bedford*, CHARLES WILSON of *Halifax*, THOMAS ROGERS of *Charlotte*, NICHOLAS MONEY (alias MOONEY) from *Green Brier*, DRURY ALFORD of *Albemarle*, and DANIEL HENDERSON of *Staunton*, in *Auguſta*. We have been informed that ſeveral of them are gone on the *Indian* Expedition with Captains *Bates*, *Irvine*, *and Arbuckle*. Whoever delivers the ſaid Deſerters, or any of them, to the Subſcribers at *Prince Edward* Courthouſe, or ſecures them ſo that we may get them again, ſhall have the above Reward for each, paid by

ROBERT & GEORGE WALTON.

2‖ SAMUEL SCOTT.

To be SOLD, *or* LEASED *for a Term of Years*,

FIFTEEN Hundred or 2000 Acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Appamattox* River, in the County of *Cumberland*. There is a proportionate Quantity of exceeding fine Meadow Land to the arable.----I have alſo for Sale 1200 Acres of LAND lying on *Little Roanoke*, in the County of *Charlotte*. For Terms apply to *James Cocke*, Eſq; in *Williamſburg*, or the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland*.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, near *Blandford*, on *Wedneſday* the 18th Inſtant *(September)* a likely GRAY HORSE, full 14¼ Hands high, with a hanging Mane and long Tail, is a little creſt-fallen, owing to his having been ploughed when young, was lame when carried off, and roweled in the right Shoulder. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber in *Blandford*, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, or TEN POUNDS upon Conviction of the Thief, if a white Man. (tf) ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

STRAYED from *Williamſburg*, on or about the 6th Inſtant *(September)* a LIGHT BAY HORSE with a long Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, remarkable flat Hoofs, upwards of 14 Hands high, and galled with a Harneſs; his Brand (if any) forgot. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me in *Williamſburg* ſhall receive a Reward proportioned to the Trouble and Diſtance. (2) THOMAS EVERARD.

HANOVER, *September* 17, 1776.

WHEREAS a Miſtake was committed, by ſome Means, in advertiſing the Land for Sale in *Louiſa*, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, which prevented my making the Sale at the Time intended: I now give Notice that the ſaid Land, containing 672 Acres, will be ſold on *Thurſday* the 3d Day of *October*, at *Hanover* Courthouſe, it being Court Day. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, upon giving Bond and approved Securities. As many of the Gentlemen Subſcribers to the *Prince Edward* Academy have failed to pay up their Half Subſcriptions (which became due in *October* laſt) I now give them Notice that a conſiderable Part of thoſe Subſcriptions are in my Hands, as Executor to my deceaſed Father's Eſtate, who undertook the Building the Academy; and I hope thoſe in Arrears will make Payment as ſoon as poſſible to Mr. *Francis Watkins* of *Prince Edward*, or to 2 THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 20, 1776.

THE Viſitors and Governors of the College are deſired to meet on the third *Thurſday* in next Month, at ten o'Clock in the Morning. By order of the Rector.

M. DAVENPORT.

WANTED,

A MULATTO or NEGRO BOY capable of riding as Poſtilion, and waiting at Table. Alſo a MULATTO or NEGRO MAN capable of looking after Horſes, working in the Garden, and waiting at Table. Any One having ſuch to diſpoſe of may hear of a generous Purchaſer by applying to the Printers.

GLOUCESTER, *September* 15, 1776.

I HAVE ſtill on Hand a conſiderable Quantity of CALF SKINS, HARNESS LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER, Mens ſtrong SHOES, BAR IRON, COFFEE, BROWN SUGAR, Mens coarſe and fine HATS, and a tolerable Aſſortment of other Goods. MATTHEW ANDERSON.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THIS FALL,

THE Plantation and Ordinary at *Cheſterfield* Courthouſe, with every neceſſary Houſe for Cropping and Tavern-keeping. The Advantageous Situation of this Place is ſo well known that a particular Deſcription of it cannot be neceſſary. Any Perſon wanting to purchaſe or rent it, may know the Terms by applying to Capt. *Francis Oſborne* of *Cheſterfield*, or to me near *Amelia* Courthouſe.

DANIEL HARDAWAY.

To be SOLD, LEASED, *or* RENTED,

A PLANTATION in *Northumberland* County, ſituated on the Mouth of *Coan* River, open to *Potowmack* and the Bay, conſiſting of a large two Story Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Outhouſes, quite new. It abounds with Fiſh and Oyſters, and in the Winter Seaſon is extraordinary good for fowling. It is alſo convenient to Church, Court, and ſeveral Mills; and I can aſſure any Gentleman, who has a Deſire to ſettle near the Water, that a more healthy and convenient Seat is not in this Colony. In ſhort, it is out of my Power to give the Place ſuch a Character as I think it deſerves; therefore ſhall leave it to the Examination of thoſe who have a Mind to treat for it. Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, living in the aforeſaid County, and near the Land.

JOHN CRALLE, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, near *William Pollock*'s Ordinary, two working STEERS, one brown, and the other pied, both marked with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11 l. (‖) JOHN HENDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Fincaſtle*, a BAY MARE about 2 Years old, 12 Hands 2 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

‖ SKIDMORE MUNSEY.

LONDON, *June* 4.

YESTERDAY morning his Majeſty, attended by ſeveral General officers, went from the Queen's palace to Blackheath, and there reviewed the four troops of horſe and horſe grenadier guards.

WHITEHALL, *June* 10. This morning Major Caldwell, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Britiſh militia in Canada, arrived from Quebec in his Majeſty's ſhip Hunter; by whom was received the following letter from General Carleton to Lord George Germaine, together with the copy of a letter from General Carleton to General Howe.

My Lord, *Quebec, May* 14, 1776.

After this town had been cloſely inveſted by the rebels for five months, and had defeated all their attempts, the Surprize frigate, Iſis, and ſloop Martin came into the Baſon the 6th inſtant.

As ſoon as that part of the 29th they had on board with their marines, in all about 200, were landed, they, with the greateſt part of the garriſon, by this time much improved, and in high ſpirits, marched out of the ports of St. Louis and St. John's, to ſee what thoſe mighty boaſters were about; they were found very buſy in their preparations for a retreat, a few ſhots being exchanged, the line marched forward, and the plains were ſoon cleared of thoſe plunderers; all their artillery, military ſtores, ſcaling ladders, petards, &c. &c. were abandoned. The Surprize, Martin, and a province armed veſſel, went up the river, when they alſo quitted the Gaſpee, and the armed ſchooner Mary: The rear of the rebels have halted at Dechambault; and the Surprize, with the other two veſſels, are a little upon this ſide of the falls of Richlieu.

This ended our ſiege and blockade, during which the mixed garriſon of ſoldiers, ſailors, Britiſh and Canadian militia, with the artificers from Halifax and Newfoundland, ſhewed great zeal and patience, under very ſevere duty and uncommon vigilance, indiſpenſable in a place liable to be ſtormed, beſides great labour neceſſary to render ſuch attempts leſs practicable.

Notwithſtanding the inclement ſeaſon they preſerved good health, and their ſpirits increaſe every day. A copy of my letter to General Howe will inform your Lordſhip of our ſituation to the defeat of the rebels upon the 31ſt of December.

For three months after they confined their operations to the preventing all ſupplies from coming to town, and in burning our ſuburbs and ſhipping; the latter have almoſt all eſcaped, but the greateſt part of the ſuburbs of St. Roque and St. John have been burnt; the remainder was brought into town for fuel, which was much wanted.

The beginning of February the rebels again attempted to enter into a correſpondence by a flag of truce, I ſuppoſe, by a permiſſion granted for the priſoners baggage to enter the town; but as they were told immediately to withdraw, unleſs they came to implore the King's mercy, they have not ſince returned.

March the 25th, the advance guard of a party raiſed by Mr. Beaujeau to relieve the town, was defeated; the reſt diſperſed. The 31ſt it was diſcovered that the rebel priſoners had formed a plot to eſcape, to ſeize the guard at St. John's gate, and let in Mr. Arnold; which was effectually diſappointed.

The 4th of April the rebels opened a battery of four guns and one howitzer from the oppoſite ſide of the river St. Lawrence, and the 22d another of two guns on the river St. Charles: Theſe were alſo intended to burn the town and ſhipping. From both theſe they fired red hot ball. The 23d they attempted throwing ſome ſhells into the town from a battery on the heights oppoſite to port St. Louis: All theſe batteries were much damaged by our artillery.

May the 3d, about ten at night, a fire ſhip attempted to run into the Col-de-Sac, where the greateſt part of our ſhipping were laid up, but this alſo proved abortive, and ſhe burned to the water's edge, without doing us the leaſt injury: It is ſuppoſed they intended a general aſſault, had they ſucceeded in ſetting fire to the ſhips and lower town. I cannot conclude this letter without doing juſtice to Lieutenant Colonel M'Lean, who has been indefatigably zealous in the King's ſervice, and to his regiment, wherein he has collected a number of experienced good officers, who have been very uſeful. Col. Hamilton (Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Lizard) who commanded the battalion of ſeamen, his officers and men, diſcharged their duty with great alacrity and ſpirit. The ſame thing muſt be acknowledged of the maſters, inferior officers, and ſeamen, belonging to his Majeſty's tranſports and merchantmen detained here laſt fall: Only one ſeaman deſerted the whole time. The militia, Britiſh and Canadian, behaved with a hardineſs and reſolution that could hardly have been expected from men unuſed to arms. Judges, and other officers of Government, as well as merchants, cheerfully ſubmitted to every inconvenience to preſerve the town; the whole, indeed, upon the occaſion ſhewed a ſpirit and perſeverance that do them great honour.

The 47th [Carleton's] from Halifax, and the greateſt part of the 29th [Evelyn's] are ſince arrived.

Major Caldwell, who commanded the Britiſh militia all winter, as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and is bearer of theſe deſpatches to your Lordſhip, has proved himſelf a faithful ſervant of his Majeſty, and an active diligent officer. He, and indeed almoſt every loyal ſubject, are very conſiderable ſufferers by the preſent hoſtile invaſion. I am, &c.

GUY CARLETON.

WHITEHALL, *June* 24. The following letter from Gen. Carleton to Lord George Germaine was this morning received by Lieutenant Fooks, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lizard, arrived from Quebec in the Hope tranſport.

SIR, *On board the Maria, oppoſite St. Ann's, May* 25, 1776.

I have this moment received an account from Capt. Foſter, that he, with a detachment of the 8th regiment, ſome Canadians, and a number of Indians, had taken the 19th inſtant, a fort at the Cedars, two pieces of cannon, and 390 rebels priſoners at diſcretion. The day following a party of 120 rebels croſſed from the iſland of Montreal to Kinchin; thoſe were attacked by Meſſ. Lorimer and Mongtiny, defeated and taken.

The ſmall force that is already arrived is drawing nearer to the rebels, to ſee if any aſſiſtance can be given the King's good ſubjects above, who have begun rather ſooner than I could have wiſhed. The rebels are ſtill numerous in the province, and talk of large reinforcements.

I am, &c. GUY CARLETON.

Lieutenant Fooks ſailed from Quebec on the afternoon of the 26th of May, and gives an account that before his departure ſome Indians had arrived from the party at the Cedars, about eight leagues from Montreal, who informed him that the Indians of the weſtern confederacy were in motion to join the King's troops, and that a very large body of them were within three days march of the Cedars: He adds, that the ſame night he left Quebec he met the tranſports with the Britiſh regiments from Ireland, under convoy of the Carysfort and Pearl, and had no doubt of their arriving at Quebec the next morning; and that on his arrival at the Iſle of Coudre on the 28th, he found the tranſports with the Brunſwick troops, under convoy of the Juno and Blonde, at anchor, waiting the return of the tide in order to proceed up to Quebec, the wind being then unfavourable; but that Lieutenant General Burgoyne was gone before in the Surpriſe frigate, and probably would land at Quebec on the evening of the 26th.

At the cloſe of the poll yeſterday, at Guildhall, for the office of Chamberlain, the numbers were, for Benjamin Hopkinſon, Eſq; 1089; for John Wilkes, Eſq; 721.

June 26. Something very intereſting is certainly at this moment in agitation between our Court and that of France. Lord Stormont has carried over a very ſharp remonſtrance, on the diſingenuous proceedings of the latter, which have not yet tranſpired; however, in all probability the next mail will make the whole affair public.

Lady Stormont accompanied his Lordſhip to France; they embarked in the utmoſt haſte at Dover, on Sunday morning laſt at 2 o'clock.

The following particulars of a ſea engagement which lately happened off the Canary Iſlands, is extracted from a letter received in town from Liſbon: "Two Spaniſh men of war and one frigate fell in with, off the above iſlands, three Portugueſe men of war; when the commander of the Spaniſh ſquadron ordered the latter to hoiſt out his boat, and come on board his ſhip, which the Portugueſe refuſing, the Spaniards fired into them, an engagement enſued, which was diſputed with obſtinacy on both ſides for a conſiderable time, when the former being greatly damaged, ſheered off."

The plan of operations laid down for the King's forces the enſuing campaign, is to attack the provincials on the back ſettlements, and the ſhipping at the ſame time to annoy the towns on the coaſt, whereby it is expected to *cut* them out more *work* than all the *hands* they have will be able to *do*.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *June* 15.

"It is ſaid that the Ambaſſadours from Spain, Portugal, and England, are to have a meeting with our Miniſters at Verſailles, in order to ſettle matters between Spain and Portugal, upon an amicable footing. A marriage is even ſaid to be on foot between the Princeſs Elizabeth, ſiſter of the King, and the Prince de Beira, of Portugal."

The laſt deſpatches from Verſailles, we hear, contain the moſt poſitive aſſurances of the friendly diſpoſition of that Court towards Great Britain, both in reſpect to our diſputes with the American colonies, and the new arrangements his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has thought fit to make in adminiſtration of public affairs.

HALIFAX *(Nova Scotia) Auguſt* 13.

WE have undoubted authority, that 2000 Highlanders, under convoy of three frigates and three armed ſchooners, on a new conſtruction for drawing the leaſt quantity of water, have been deſpatched by Lord Howe up the Bay of Fundy, to penetrate by that ſide into the New Hampſhire government, and that Col. M'Lane, with 3000 of the lower county militia of Canada, and 600 Indians, are on their full march to join that body of Highlanders at the head of the river St. John's, and to co-operate with them.

NORWICH, *September* 9.

BY the Ticonderoga poſt, we learn, that our army there have recived intelligence that Col. Guy Johnſton, Superintendent of Indian affairs, had ſet off from St. John's with a large body of Indians and regulars, and intended to land them at the German Flats, near Albany: That three regiments from our northern army had marched to intercept them.

NEWPORT, *September* 16.

ON the 3d of Auguſt Capt. Nathan Bull, of this place, and Mr. Gideon Coggeſhall, of Middletown, with 12 other Americans, made their eſcape from Halifax in an open boat, in which they came round Cape Sable, croſſed the Bay of Fundy, arrived at Beverley on the 14th of Auguſt, from whence Capt. Bull was brought to town laſt Wedneſday, in a very low ſtate of health; by whom, and Mr. Coggeſhall, we learn, that Halifax was left without one ſhip of war; that the whole force they can raiſe there would amount but to 1500 men; that, a little before they came away, a number of tranſports arrived from England, which brought out 300 head of cattle, but 93 of which lived through the paſſage, and thoſe miſerably thin.

By a letter from General Thompſon, dated Auguſt 5, Quebec harbour, it appears that he, and our men who have been long in captivity, were about to be ſent to General Howe, to be landed in the States they belong to.

A veſſel lately arrived at Dartmouth, from Hiſpaniola, brings a confirmation of a war between Spain and Portugal.

The ſloop ——, Capt. Lever, belonging to New York, arrived at Dartmouth laſt Thurſday, in ſeven weeks from France, by whom we learn, that American veſſels find a very free trade there, and that the French only waited for a declaration of independence from this country, when they were determined to ſtrike ſome capital blow.

We learn by the above veſſel, that the carpenters were ſo cloſely engaged in the ſhipyards, ſhe could not procure a ſingle hand to do one day's work on her; that Mr. Dean, from the Moſt Hon. General Congreſs, was at the French Court; and that letters for the Congreſs from him came in this veſſel, which were deſpatched forward laſt Friday morning.

HARTFORD, *Sept.* 16.

BY a Gentleman from Albany, ſince our laſt, we are informed, that General Schuyler had received intelligence by expreſs from General Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with ſome intermiſſions, for ſeveral days, ſuppoſed to be between General Arnold, at the head of the American fleet at that ſtation, and a party of the enemy; but as no return had been made to the General when the expreſs came away, no further particulars have as yet been obtained.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4.

WE hear that his Excellency GENERAL LEE, from South Carolina, paſſed a little above this place a few days ago, in the greateſt haſte for New York,——to meet General Clinton, and give him another drubbing.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have reſolved that 88 battalions be enliſted as ſoon as poſſible, to ſerve during the war; the State of Virginia, as their quota, to furniſh 15 battalions; 20 dollars bounty money to be given to each non-commiſſioned officer and private who ſhall enliſt to ſerve during the preſent war, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs; Congreſs to make proviſions for granting land in the following proportions, *viz.* to a Colonel 500 acres, Lieut. Colonel 450, Major 400, Captain 300, Lieutenant 200, Enſign 150, and to each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier 100 acres; the appointment of the officers, and filling up vacancies (except General officers) to be left to the governments of the ſeveral States, every State to provide arms, clothing, and every neceſſary for its quota of troops; the bounties to be paid by the paymaſter in the diſtrict where the ſoldier ſhall enliſt.

Extract of a letter from CHARLESTOWN, *Auguſt* 14.

"It is reported that General Lee has ſent to the northward for 10,000 men to be here by the 1ſt of October, it being expected that the grand fleet at New York will pay us a viſit. However, I think we have very little reaſon to fear, as every advantageous place that could be thought of is well fortified: An excellent fort is erecting at the light houſe, to be mounted with 28 guns that belonged to the Actæon frigate. This fort will prevent any ſhips of force coming over the Bar, for none of more than 44 can come in without taking out their guns, and conſequently would have to paſs our fort unarmed. Fort Moutrie, on Sullivan's Iſland, is to be enlarged, and Fort Johnſton is made into a ſort of caſtle, having two tier of guns all round. In town there are ſeven batteries on the Bay, and ſeveral others behind, to prevent veſſels ſailing round to land their men. The town is completely entrenched, and entrenchments thrown up acroſs the ſtreets. The Tories are all in confinement. In ſhort, nothing remains to complete our ſecurity but a ſupply of men."

YORK, *September* 28, 1776.

I HAVE obſerved a Piece in Mr. *Purdie*'s Paper of the 27th Inſtant, by a certain *Hezekiah Colquitt* of *Cumberland*, who gave me his Obligation for 10l. which was for Services done as a Phyſician to his Family, which Services were done at the Time the Obligation was given, and Nothing more was added to the Agreement than that, if he would ſend me his Wife's Caſe from Time to Time, by his Neighbour Mr. *Hudſon*, who could write very intelligibly, I would ſupply him with Means, and my Advice, gratis. He never ſent but once, which is altogether his own Fault.---I would not pay ſuch another diſagreeable Viſit, and undergo what I did in a bad State of Health with the Cold, for two ſuch Obligations, nor for ten Thouſand if this is the Way I muſt be rewarded.

Since, therefore, he has taken ſuch an ungenerous Method to deprive me of my juſt Right, I requeſt him immediately to pay the Money to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* at *Fourmile* Creek (without further Notice) who has his Obligation. And I do requeſt Mr. *Robert Pleaſants*, upon his Refuſal, immediately to bring an Action for the Recovery of the ſame; and if my Attendance is wanted in Court, I will attend, if it is from the fartheſt Part of the Globe. (1‖) SIMEON HARRIS.

N. B. If ſuch public Declarations are to deprive Men of their juſt Rights, and exculpate others from complying with their own Obligations, there is at once an End to all CIVIL SOCIETY, and Mankind is in a State of Warfare.

ANY Perſon in Want of a BOAT to the Head of *Elk*, on Freight, or for Paſſengers, may be furniſhed with one by the Subſcriber, at *Urbanna*. THO. HARWOOD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 2, 1776.

TWO Journeymen CHAIR-MAKERS, and a WHEELWRIGHT, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

HENRICO, *October* 2, 1776.

LOST, in *Goochland* County, about the 20th of *Auguſt* laſt, a FLEA BITTEN GRAY MARE, branded, I think, R S. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Mare to me, or give me ſuch Information that I may get her again, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

2‖ ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

To be SOLD,

At the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. LYDIA MAYLE, Great Bridge, Norfolk *County, by the Adminiſtrators of Dr.* CHARLES MAYLE, *deceaſed, on the laſt* Thurſday *in* October *next*,

THE imported Horſe CARVER, upwards of 15 Hands high, 5 Years old laſt *June*, and of as high Blood as any Horſe in the Colony; alſo a PHÆTON, of the lateſt Importation, not yet uſed, with a complete Set of HARNESS. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security. Should the Money not be paid within the Time limited, the Bond to bear Intereſt from the Date. (‖)

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr JOHN DAY, *deceaſed, will be expoſed to the higheſt Bidder, on* THURSDAY *the* 10*th Day of* OCTOBER, *at his late Dwelling-Houſe, in* DAY'S NECK, *in the County of* ISLE *of* WIGHT,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of very fine STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, a great Variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are 8 or 10 FEATHER BEDS, a valuable NEGRO FELLOW who is a Carpenter by Trade, ſeveral BARRELS of BRANDY, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS. The Time of Credit (if any) will be made known on the Day of Sale. Thoſe Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, by Bond, or Account, are deſired to make Payment immediately, and thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted are deſired to ſend in their Accounts, to be examined for Payment as ſoon as the Executors are enabled.

THOMAS PEIRCE, } Executors.
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

Alſo for Sale, purſuant to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed, a valuable TRACT of LAND in the ſaid County, about ſeven Miles from *Smithfield*, and lying on the main Road that leads from thence to *Blackwater Bridge*, containing upwards of 400 Acres, whereon is a valuable GRIST-MILL and SAW MILL, now in good Order, a DWELLING-HOUSE, and other neceſſary Houſes, fit for the Reception of a family. On the Land is alſo a large Quantity of the beſt PINE and OAK TIMBER; and as there is not the ſmalleſt Doubt but that Plank and Scantling will in a ſhort Time be in very great Demand, the Advantage ariſing from a Saw-Mill, ſo contiguous to Navigation, muſt be very great. There may be alſo had with the Mill a WAGGON and HORSES, ſeveral YOKE of OXEN, ſpare Saws, and other Implements belonging thereto. 12 Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond and Security.

THOMAS PEIRCE, } Executors.
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

N. B. About 25,000 Feet of Plank; and 10,000 of Scantling, are now at the Mill for Sale.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Hanover* Town, the 6th Inſtant, a likely SORREL HORSE about 4 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, trots remarkably eaſy, has a ſmall white Spot in his Forehead, and branded on each Buttock I within a Diamond. I will give FORTY SHILLNGS Reward to whoever will deliver him to Mr. *Patrick M'Aulay* in *Hanover* Town, or to me in *Louiſa* County. GEORGE POTTIE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a BLACK MARE about 8 Years old, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a Diamond and a Line through the Middle of it, and on the near Buttock S; appraiſed to 9l. Alſo a BLACK MARE COLT one Year old laſt Spring, neither docked nor branded; appraiſed to 6l.

(‖) ANDREW SHEPHERD.

TAKEN up, in the upper End of *Hanover*, a ſmall BAY HORSE about 10 Years old, 4 Feet 3 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, ſeveral Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, has a Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder G. and on the near Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. GEORGE SANDERS.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *James City*, a DARK BAY HORSE with a long Mane and Switch Tail, about 6 or 7 Years old, has one Saddle Spot, paces pretty well, and branded on the near Buttock F, and on the near Shoulder I. Poſted, and appraiſed to TEN POUNDS. (‖) WILLIAM BADGET.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, near the head of *Pocobite* Creek, a RED BRINDLED STEER about 2 Years old, with a white Face and Belly, part of his Tail and three of his Feet are white, marked with a Swallowfork in the left Ear, and a Part taken out of the under Part of the right Ear, and a ſmall Swallowfork in the upper Part of the ſaid Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 27s. 6d. (4‖) WILLIAM GOODE.

TAKEN up, in *York* County, a RED STEER 3 Years old, has ſome White in his Face and under his Belly, marked with a Crop and three Slits in the right Ear, and an Overkeel in the left.—Alſo a BROWN COW with the ſame Mark. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Cow to 3l. 10s. and the Steer to 40s. JOHN DICKENSON.

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 15, 1776.

DESERTED from my Company of Regulars, in the 4th Battalion of *Virginia* Forces, the 13th Inſtant, from *Portſmouth*, two Soldiers, *viz.* JOHN LANCASTER, born in the County of *Iſle of Wight*, 25 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, ſtout made, has brown Hair, a rediſh Beard, dark Eyes, and a down Look. As he is acquaintted in *North Carolina*, it is poſſible he will go that Way till the Regiment marches.——KENCHEN TURNER, born in the ſame County, about the ſame Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears his own ſhort Hair, which is dark, his Complexion is brown, he ſtoops when he walks, and wore when he went away a died Hunting-Shirt faced with Red, a checked Cotton Shirt, and a Pair of Trouſers. Whoever apprehends, and delivers the ſaid Soldiers to the commanding Officer in this Colony, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and Expenſes paid. (‖) ARTHUR SMITH, Captain.

To be SOLD, *on* THURSDAY *the* 24*th of* OCTOBER, *at the Town of* MANCHESTER, *commonly called* ROCKEY RIDGE,

ABOUT FIFTY VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Hylton*, deceaſed, among whom are ſome Houſe Servants, and a good Carpenter. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

(6) FRANCIS EPPES, } Executors.
JOHN HYLTON, }

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on MONDAY *the* 11*th of* NOVEMBER, *at my Plantation, in* PRINCE EDWARD *County*,

ABOUT ten likely *Virginia* born Slaves, Stock, Crop of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. Two Years Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers; and likewiſe will be expoſed to Sale, the Tract of Land, containing about 800 Acres, one Third of which is exceeding fine low Ground; two Plantations is on the Tract, and are both in fine Order for Cropping. Four Years Credit will be allowed for a conſiderable Part of the Purchaſe Money, on Bond, with approved Security, to

(6‖) ROBERT WALTON, Junior.

ANY Perſon who wants to buy either Waggon, Chair, or Riding HORSES, and a good WAGGON and GEAR, may be ſupplied by applying to my Managers at the Tavern near the College formerly kept by Mrs. *Camp*.

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

FOR SALE,

THE Houſes and Lots in *Peterſburg*, formerly advertiſed by Mr. *Richard Hanſon*. For Terms apply to

8 ROGER ATKINSON.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 24, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS and BLACKSMITHS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber. Likewiſe are wanting 8 or 10 healthy BOYS as Apprentices. (tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

AMHERST, *June* 6, 1776.

RUN from the Subſcriber, the 15th of laſt Month, a remarkably ſtrong well made Negro Fellow named BEN, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Nicholas* of *Buckingham*, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 30 Years old, with thick Lips, a ſurly Countenance, hoarſe Voice, and works at the Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Trades. He paſſed laſt Fall, at *Frederickſburg*, for a free Man, by the Name of *John Savage*, and has an *Indian* Woman for his Wife who ſome Time ago lived in *Goochland*. It is probable they are together, as ſhe ſold off, and moved from her late Dwelling Place in *Albemarle*, a few Days before the Fellow ran away. Any Perſon that will deliver the above Slave to Mr. *John Nicholas* in *Buckingham*, or the Subſcriber in *Amherſt*, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and what the Law allows.

(12‖) PATRICK ROSE.